

where it is a native. There is one report of this plant in New England, cited in the "Additions to the Flora of Connecticut," Hartford, 1930, as found in Waterbury, Connecticut.

On September 5, 1936, Mr. C. H. Knowlton and the writer were renewing acquaintance with the area of South Boston near the Fish Pier and the Freight Yards where unusual weeds have been found from time to time. In a vacant lot where evidently wool-waste had been thrown out, a strange plant was found which appeared to belong to the Chenopodiaceae but was entirely unfamiliar. Mr. Weatherby also identified this plant. It is *BASSIA HYSSOPIFOLIA* (Pall.) Volk, a recently introduced weed from southwestern Asia. It has appeared several times in the western United States and was found in waste ground a few years ago in Worcester.—RALPH C. BEAN, Wakefield, Massachusetts.

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## A NEW SPECIES OF PERICOME

GEORGE J. GOODMAN

(Plate 459)

THE genus *Pericome* has been considered to consist of two species. One, *P. macrocephala* Robinson, from Durango, Mexico, is very distinct, known, to the writer at least, only by the type collection. The other, *P. caudata* Gray, the type species of the genus, is fairly common in herbaria. In the North American Flora, its range is given as "Western Texas to southern Colorado, Nevada, southern California, and Chihuahua." The west end of the Oklahoma panhandle is not so far from this range, but the genus *Pericome* has not been reported heretofore from that state.

The relationship of the new species is with *P. caudata*, but the following description indicates its distinctness.

***Pericome glandulosa***, sp. nov. (TAB. 459, FIG. 1), herbacea perennis, 1 m. vel plus alta; caulibus ramosis, teretibus, striatis, glandulosis, puberulentibus; petiolis circiter 1 cm. longis, laminis late ovatis vel cordatis, integris vel subintegris, acuminatis, 2-3, raro 4, cm. longis, subtus glandulosis et dense scabro-puberulentibus, supra aliquid minus, palmate 3-5-costatis; inflorescentiis corymboso-cymosis, terminalibus, capitulis pluribus, pedunculis 1-2 cm. longis, involucris turbinato-campanulatis, 5-6 mm. altis, dense glanduloso-puberulentibus, bracteis circiter 20, breviter acuminatis; corollae tubo 1½ mm. longo, faucibus 3 mm. longis; achaeniis anguste oblongis, circiter

3½ mm. longis, sparse strigillosis, marginibus callosis, dense hirsuto-ciliatis; pappi squamis laceratis, 1 mm. vel minus longis.

**Pericome glandulosa**, n. sp. Perennial herbs a meter or more tall; stems branched, terete and striate, glandular and puberulent; petioles about 1 cm. long, leaf-blades broadly ovate to cordate, entire or nearly so, acuminate, 2–3, or rarely 4 cm. long, glandular and densely rough-puberulent beneath, somewhat less so above, palmately 3–5-ribbed; inflorescence of several-headed terminal corymbose cymes, peduncles 1–2 cm. long; involucre turbinate-campanulate, 5–6 mm. high, densely glandular-puberulent, bracts about 20, short-acuminate; corolla-tube 1½ mm. long, throat 3 mm. long; achenes narrowly oblong, about 3½ mm. long, sparsely strigillose on the faces, densely hirsute-ciliate on the calloused margins; lacerate scales of pappus a little less than 1 mm. long.—At foot of rock cliffs, 3 miles east of Kenton, Cimarron County, OKLAHOMA, August 27, 1934, *Goodman*, No. 2291, TYPE in the Gray Herbarium. ISOTYPE material may be found in the herbaria of the University of Oklahoma, Iowa State College, Missouri Botanical Garden, and elsewhere.

In summary, the new species is readily recognizable by the glandular pubescence, and by the leaves, which are shorter (2–3, rarely 4, cm. long) than are those of *P. caudata* (5–10 cm. long), and cordate, rarely deltoid, and by no means so caudate, characteristic leaves of *P. caudata* being shown as FIG. 2.

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## MONOGRAPHIC STUDIES IN THE GENUS ELEOCHARIS. IV<sup>1</sup>

H. K. SVENSON

(Plates 460–465)

### 1. Series: TENUISSIMAE<sup>2</sup>

THIS series, primarily of dwarf tropical plants (MAP 1) inhabiting especially the sandy coastal plain of southeastern United States, the pine lands of western Cuba, and the warmer parts of South America, is also well represented in tropical Africa and in Madagascar; otherwise (except for the widespread *Eleocharis*<sup>3</sup>, series *Chaetariae* of

<sup>1</sup> Brooklyn Botanic Garden Contributions, No. 75. The cost of the plates is met by the Brooklyn Botanic Garden.—EDS.

<sup>2</sup> See RHODORA xxxi. 129 (1929).

<sup>3</sup> Since no definite ruling has as yet been made I continue here the original spelling ELEOCHARIS instead of HELEOCHARIS. The confusion resulting from the latter spelling has already been mentioned by me (see footnote, RHODORA xxxi. 123 (1929)).